NEW YORK BESIARD, SUNDAY, DECEMBER ME 1808.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

Celebration of Christmas Day in the City-General Suspension of Business Services in the Churches Trial of Steam Fire Engines - The Target Companles and the Fantastieals Skating in Central Park,

Christmas was never more generally observed in this city than it was yesterday. Business, except such as was done by a few toy stores and the public saloons, was enarely suspended, and the great marts of commerce in the ower part of the city, which on other Saturday's are througed with busy merchants and almost impossible from the multitude of vehicles that choke up the thoroughfares, were yesterday as deserted as if it was midnight or the Sabbath. In fact, all New York was at Christman sesson and dispensing its kindly charities to all the members of the household. The growing favor with which Christmas is regarded is worthy of note, and is due, no doubt, partly to the large accessions made yearly to the foreign population of the city, to whom Christmas is the great holiday, and partly to the increased reverence felt for the day itself and the beautiful sociations connected with it. As the community adds to its wealth, holidays will necessarily grow in favor, as ence and public charitable demonstrations.

Thanksgiving is associated with family re-unions at the id homestead; the Fourth of July for its patriotic demonstrations; New Year's day for its friendly character, its retrospects of the past and hopes for the future; but the routine of school duties, can bask in their parents' miles and become jubilant over the girls of the good Santa Claus, whose visit over night creates so much delight among the "little people." Little children were the delight of Him whose nativity is celebrated in the observance of Christmas day, and there is something peculiarly appropriate in the attention paid to their comort and happiness on its yearly return.

The weather yesterday was charming-bright and clear and cold as became the season, with nothing unpleasant about it—something unusual for a Christmas day. To be as people ought to stay at home in any event; but if the day is murky and unpleasant without, so much the more atvactive is the warmth and comfort of home.

The Reman Catholic and Episcopal churches claimed ne-cessarily a large share of attention yesterday, and deserved , from the beauty of the decorations and the attractive and jubilant character of the services.

yesterday, and the home of many a poor family was made slad by the contribution of the munificent. The children on dall's and Ward's islands were not forgotten in the gen-

The firemen enjoyed the day in their own way yesterday by trying the capacity of some of their engines at the blic liberty polls. The most interesting of these exnibitions was at the corner of Franklin street, and West Broadway, where the two steam fire enginerecently constructed for the city at the Novelty Works made a most creditable display of their capacity to throw water to an extreme beight and for any length of time. We have already noticed the performances of these same en-gines, and have given a detailed account of their peculiarich astonished yesterday to see a stream from a two and a quarter inch nozzle thrown ten feet above the Fifth ward liberty pole, which is 175 feet high. One of these engines threw a stream of 240 feet horizontally from an spen butt. It is really to be hoped that there will be no

Harry Howard Engine Co. No. 36 paraded yesterday

Usually Christmas day has the effect oringing out crowds of target companies, the vicinity of the city. This year they made but a poor show. During the day, however, a number of fantastica ent. They were dressed in all kinds o outlandish attire, and called themselves by names in keep us Curbetone Guards," the "Ragged Back Cadets," and the like. It must be confessed that the personation of all the laughter. As a burlesque on the regular target companies, some of them had prizes strung on a pole, con ware that figures so often in our streets. As the object of these fantasticals is to create a laugh against themselves. that they generally succeeded.

Early service took place yesterday morning at half-past six o'clock in the church of the Holy Innocents, Thirtyseventh street. The interior of the edifice was beautifully decorated with branches of palm trees and wreaths of other evergreens in considerable profusion. The exer cises, which commenced with the "Gloria in Execusis," cises, which commenced with the "cloria in Excess, and included "liark the herald angels sing" and several other Christmas hymns and authems, were entirely choral, the whole kedy of the congregation participating, and the organ assating very little. A sermon very appropriate to the Christmas festival was then preached by Rev. Dr. Mahen. Considering the early hour at which the service commenced, the congregation was quite large and the exercises very interesting.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS. SPRECHES SINGING PRESENTS PESTIVITIES MORE THAN A THOUSAND VISITERS, ETC., ETC.

Perhaps no body of persons rejoice more sincerely and apply at the recurrence of Christmas than the recipients of the favors of the Home for the Friendless. The institu tion, it will be remembered, is located at No. 29 East Twenty minth street. There are at present in the buildings at that place one hundred otherwise destitute and haples or take care of themselves in the least, and all of them orphans, children of poverty or otherwise unfortunate their only home; thence they are furn shed with other and generally more abiding homes in the country.

schools, situated in West Fortieth street, where youths are received and gratuitously taught such branches of Jearn-

suitable industrial pursuits; they are not only taught free of charge, but are also given dinner every day, the front of their industry going in some measure to defray the necessary expenses. The Home is entirely under the charge of females: a beard of Managers direct its affairs. The principal of the Home School is Mass M. J. Wilson, and Miss Tabes is principal of No. 2 Industrial School.

The Home for the Friendess is a very much more use fol and extensive institution than many people in New York base any idea of, as will be readily seen by the following figures:—During the past year 470 children and 420 acults were admitted to the Home, 440 acults were provided with situations, and houses were found for two or three fundered children. The total number of porsons who received aid from the Home was 1,400, the total number who have been received in the mattuition since its founding is \$,158. This will give some idea of the operations of the Home. Places are not only found for the destitute children in good families, but a guardianship and care over them is still kept up. They are visited in their new home, and if they are found to be unfortunately situated they are removed to better homes.

The chaptel of the Home was neatly fitted up for Christman; about 3 P. M. the doors were thrown open to the public. There was immediately a throug of parrons and other parties interested in the school, most every one of them bringing something for the children or the institution.

The children, about 350 in number, with hright faces

rion.

The children, about 350 in number, with bright faces at clean clothes, then assumbled in the chapet. The excan clothes, then associated in the chapet. The ex-s were commenced with prayer. The children then "A year again has passed away." A little speech, called "Welcome both to you and me," was then delivered. Other songs, such as the following, were sung —
A hand living has led us on,
Through one more flesting year;
Once more His mercles to make known,
We in fits courts appear.

We in His courts appear.

—The children's Home—the orphan's Home;
On, 'tis the Home we leve;
I or here we're taught the way to find
Our better Home above.

For food, and shelter, friends and care,
A tribute would we bring,
To Him who hears the orphan's prayer—
Our hears: His praises sing.

May patrons, teachers, loved ones, all, its richest influence sbare. May beavenly manna round them fa l-brant, Lord, the orphan's prayer.

FOLLOW ME.
To the dwelling place of woe,
Whither thou wast wone to so,
To the lone and ratherless,
To the widow in distress,
To the child of misery,
Jesus, we will follow Theo.

The exercises continued as follows:-

Jesus, we will follow Thee.

The exercises contained as follows:

SPIARISH—Not mighty deede.

SINING—O'er the distant mountaine.

We're the lambs of the flock.
Father, here to Thee we raise.

SPIARISH—The Saviour's birth.

Christmas, or Santa Claus.

Dalogue, by Charlie and Lizzie.

Chectava, by M. A. Sillman.

Chectava, by M. A. Sillman.

Christmas bray, by White Gillan.

Lines for Christmas.

SINGING—Duct, by two girls—All sister are.

The Caristmas day, the Chris mas day.

Kind words can never die.

We'll not forget to thank you.

The performances of the children was very fixe, considering their age and condition, and their demeaner was apposite to the occasion. It was, indeed, a great day for them, and long to be remembered; they had a great exceptration, a multitude of visiters, Christma troes with presents on them, toys, and hat, toeach loubteach of least in their appreciation and memory, an abundance of candies, which the pood visiters would give them. Some of the little children were very beautiful, and all, or nearly all, were bright, promising youths. It was a most beautiful sight to see them there so clean, assumerable, happy and innocent, when without the kind fluit of charty they would be dirty, destit, et, unlappy and one or virtueurs. Such a heautiful out growth of chartity is but rarely seen. The public seemed to appreciate the spectacle, and to manifest a warmin of feeling unusual or arrings in this city. From 3 P. M. to 8 P. M. there was a stream of visitors coming and another going from the Home—frem one to twe thousand persons must have visited it during the day.

Over the stage was the loseription:—

At the lower end of the chapel were three large trees beautifully ornamented with presents and the like children. The largest and most beautiful one was a present from the Church of the lucarnation (Dr. Montgomery's) to the children of the Home; the other two trees, with their presents and ornaments, were for the children of the two industrial schools. The distribution of the effects of the trees took place about seven o'clock P. M., and the flappy little ones odd have a delightful than the flappy little ones odd have a delightful than the flappy little ones odd have a delightful than the flappy little ones odd have a delightful than the flappy little ones odd have a delightful than the flappy little ones. The industry their agent travelled diffeen thousand miles last year to visit ex neptils. They publish a neat semi-monthly of sixteen pages, which has a subscription list or circulation of thirty-seven thousand copies.

	tion during a year:-
	garments given out
- 44	quilts
**	lamilies aided t
	aber of individuals aded
	nided
irish	** ************************************
English	

nually.

Christmas is the greatest day in the calendar for the children of the Home. They then look prettier, happier, get more presents and cat more caudy than on any other day in the year; and yesterday was not only a great day, but a great Christmas, for them.

SKATING IN CENTRAL PARK.

GREAT NUMBERS OF PERSONS ON THE GROUNDS—ICE TOO THIN FOR SKATING—SOME IN THE WATER— GENERAL DISAPPOINTMENT YESTERDAY AND GENE-

Yesterday the Central Park was visited by some thouenjoying recreation on the ice, and to participate in the general hilarity and amusements which incidents in portion of the pend; but at that hour the oblique rays of Sol had told no "flattering tale," and the constantly inbid more pastime. The ice at best during the day was not more than an inch and a half in thickness. On that thou sands in turn and at intervals might have glided along in every fantastic route their imagination and skill might have traced, but to keep each in turn and at proper intervals would have been utterly impossible. With some imperative order of " no more skating for the day," was given and rigidly enforced. The unfortunates who went agility in vacating the hole, and making for terra firma, to the great amusement of the onlookers, who would have laughed as heartily if the five had met a watery grave The great rarity of sceing smart folks, in broadcloth, dripping like water rats, made the incident the better amusement, in getting out of the water one of the num-ber. Officer Travis, however, with some planks, went to working brought the gentleman to safety, considerably cooled in skating arder from the temperature of his bath.

markably great as the comber who came "after dinner." Towards three o'clock ten persons came to the Park for class appearance of the afternoon follow suggested the stea that justice had been done to the goose and plum posbilly deferred their intended pastime till the after part of

the day.

The character of the visitors yesterday was evidently of a better class than that of these present last Sansiay. Their presence in the Park would doubtless tell the tale of their absence at the fairs and pieces of anusciment in the caty yesterday afternoon. The number of persons could not be accurately estimated, but the general impression was that there was twice the number present yesterday than was there on Sanday, and for certain the number of persons met with skates damping over their arms or wramped up in some newspaper, was at least five times more than before. It was with commendable probleme, therefore, that the skating was stopped shortly after midday, as the rush upon the point would have been greater than he twice its thickness could have supported. Of course there was no angry disappointment on any countenance—the disappointed sensibly coheiciding that there was no manner, no public caterer on whem they could vent their upleen, enjoyed a ramble up to Visita Book, and when the vacancies permitted, mounted the bell tower, and viewed north and south the city and the country, and computed in their minds—many of them unquestionably—how long before our rapidly extending city would have its streets and avenues north as densely peopled as are new the streets and avenues north as densely peopled as are new the streets and avenues north as densely peopled as are new the streets and avenues north as densely peopled as are new the streets and avenues north as densely peopled as are new the streets and avenues north as densely peopled as are new the streets and avenues north as densely peopled as are new the streets and avenues south. A view from the holl tower compensated something for disappointment on the less, and trew tice unind from the thickness of congacled water to the contemplation of the fature grandeur of Gotham, when she will have grown from the Empire City to the City of the World.

There were quite a number of equestions and calculation for Ciristimas, the company would have their rolle

The day was observed as a holiday by all classes. Services were held in nearly all the churches in the with evergreens formed in various ornamental shapes. tion of the confectionery stores, everything presented the appearance of a Sanday. The provious evening the streets were full, and storekeepers bosy in waiting upon customers, who were having in provisions for ton days in-stend of one. In Fulton street, Myrtle avenue and At-lantic street, curvilling presented a biray aspect, and ar-ticles appropriate for the holidays were displayed in

tempting variety. The police returns of Christen's evening preved that there had been considerable drunkenness the night previous, and more than the usual mumber of arrests had been made for this offence. There was, however, very little drunkenness or disorderly conduct observable during the day. All passed off quietly and orderly.

THE CHRISTMAS VACATION IN THE BROOK-LYN SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Brooklyn closed on Friday, and will not be re-opened till the first Monday in January. At the closing ceremonies of No. 6, in Warren street -- one of the crack schools-there was a large attendance of visiters, and the exercises reflected the greatest credit on both teachers and popils. After a ciever valedictory in verse had been delivered by one of the boys, Mr. Leopold Bulkeley and Alderman Pierson addressed the pupils, and expressed their satisfaction at the great proficiency deplayed. Mr. Symes is principal of this school, and has efficiency and zeal are duly appreciated by the citizens of the Tenth ward.

The Bennett Divorce Case in New Haven.

The Bennett Divorce Case in New Haven.

TESTIMONY OF THE REV. DR. GILLETTE, PASTOR OF
CALVARY PAPTIST CHURCH IN THIS CITY.

FERDAM, Dec 24.—Rev. Dr. Abram B. Gillette affirmed—
Am pastor of Calvary Baptist church, West Thirteenth
street, between Fitth and Sixth avenues, New York; have
been since six years ago hast August.

Q. If during that time you were acquainted with Deacon
Newman, Mes. Newman, and Miss Newman, state it? A.

Mr. N.'s name was appended to the call I received to that
church, as a deacon and one of the committee on the call;
he continued in oiliee of deacon till he left for Minnesota;
was a member and President of the Board of Trustees,
and was charman of the Building Committee to creet a
church up town: Mr. N. was esteemed by that church and
congregation as highly as any man in it, fulfilling every
taust with fidelity and satisfaction: Mrs. N. was a very
intelligent and refined lady, of very tender and anniable
sensibilities, a member of my church; can't say where
she was born, but was baptised into our denomination in
Federal street church, Boston, Miss Sarah Newman was a
very young and a very interesting, innocent, worthy girl,
unjordending, interesting, unobtrusive, and modest in her
manners. She was a Sanday school scholar and teacher.

Q. State how you became familiar with their house and
family? A. Mr. N.'s official relations to my church made
it necessary for me frequently to see him: Mrs. N., with
other ladies, originated the idea of our having a new communion set, and was the principal means of securing it, a
set was procured at a cost of about \$200, and put in her
care; it remained in her care until she left for Wanona,
Minnesota.

Q. Have you ever heard anything against the characters
of Mr., Mrs. or Miss Newman? A. Never.

Minnesota,
Q. Have you ever heard anything against the characters of Mr., Mrs. or Miss Newman? A. Never.
Q. O. Any supersions or instinuations against their house?
A. Never.
Q. Sone to throw her hear sizes as to an alleged on

Q. Some testimony has been given as to an alleged conversation between you and Mrs. Bennett in Mrs. N. s. house, in which you said a woman appeared best in her night dress? A. I unhestiatingly pronounce every word of it an unmitigated falsehood; it is a remark no lady should hear, and certainly not from my lips.

Q. R. has also been said that at the same hous, with Mas. N. and Mrs. B., you raised their feet on an oftoman, took off their gatters, faunced Mrs. B., and placed your arm on her chair or person, and she reclaimed on your person. [Gov. Dutton interrupted, to object that the witness should be told the testimony of the witnesses.] A. So far as any familiarity with Mrs. B. on that or any other occasion, I selemnly deny it—any improper familiarity, I mean; I have read in the papers of yesterday Mrs. B. is statement concerning the ottoman, which I presume may be true, but of which I have no recollection; my wife says (Gov. D.—Oh no, stop.) well. I'll say myself, I hope I've often done kinder things for laddes than Mrs. B. explains, and that I shall continue to do so: have no recollection of any anniversarics at or near such time.

Q. I'ld you go to Bergen with Mrs. B.? A. Mrs. B. in testimony, on I read it use I night, reminded me of the

Such time.

Q. lid you go to Bergen with Mrs. B.? A. Mrs. B. is testimony, as I read it just night, reminded me of the fact of going to Hergen one afternoon; went with her, Mrs. and Miss Newman; we returned before evening; we came on foot from the house on the hill down to the river; further than that I roo no recollection how we returned; whether I accompanied the ladies to Mrs. N.'s house, or entered the house or not, I have no recollection whatever; recollect that the hill at Bergen is very steep and rugged; it became very windy on our return home; the only incident I recollect in connection with that is looking around—I was a considerable distance down the hill—and seeing Mr. Small and Miss N. as having stopped a moment, for some reason which I knew nothing of.

Q. Did Mrs. B. ever recline upon your person, in any form? A. She never fad, sir.

Q. Did you ever place your arms upon her person or around her chair. A. I did not, sir, that I recollect, of course I state the thing positively, because I state it from a mind totally black on that subject.

The Court called the attention of the witness to the exact luguage of Phebe Williams in relation to the conduct of Mr. Gillette with Mrs. B. on returning from anniversary at his church.

Witness—As to that whole statement of Phebe W., every word is false.

Cross examined—Q. You say you came from Philadelphia to New York; how long had you been paster there? A. Seventeen years.

Q. You spoke of Mr., Mrs. and Miss. N., and not of boarders there; you knew nothing of them did you? A. I knew of but one person by name, a gentleman; was not acquainted with the boarders generally.

Q. Are you prepared to say you sever heard anything against any member of that family up to the time of their leaving New York? A. I am; never heard a lisp.

Q. When did you become acquainted with Mrs. B.? A.

Q. Did Mr. or Mrs. N. go to Minnesota first? A. Mr. N. went in the fall, and took his family in the apring.
Q. Did you know snything of Mrs. B. except as you mether at Mrs. N. **? A. No, sir; knew her not long before we went to Bergen; had met Mr. Smith at Mr. N. **, and seen him at my church with the N. **s; went to Bergen to accompany the ladies and for the purpose of recreation; recellect no circumstances except the riding op the hill; in coming back recollect walking down the steep hill.
Q. Did you not accompany Mrs. B. to a gallery of pictures? A. I may have done so; do not recollect; never recollect being in the street with Mrs. B. out once, when I overtook her and Miss N. going up, as I supposed to take the New Haven cars; I walked with them as far as they went on my way home.
Q. If Mrs. B. had stated that you had fanned her, or put an arm on the back of her chair, would you have denied if; A. I am not called upon to say what I might have safe, but what I know; I am not here to say what I might to might not have done; I have no recollection of any such transpettion.

Q. Don't recollect visiting a gallery of paintings? A. No.

sir.

Q. How, then, can you state that you never had any particular conversation? A. Do you mean the conversation about the dress? [Gov. D.—Yes.] I was not educated in any such along; would not use it in any decent man's house.

Q. Did you never salets Mrs. B.* A. I kneed Mrs. B.

there was no sympathy between them? A. Never have had any occasion to: I snew nothing of their domestic relations.

Q. What church was you pastor of in Philadelphin? A. Of two churches; of Samsom street church, between three and four years, and the rest of the time of a colony from Sonsom street church, in Twelfth street.

Q. Isd you ever visit the Beanetts in New Haven? A. Once in August; think two years ago; may be three; after they went to Coba, I presume; I prived in this city Saturday evening, put up at Tonime; worshipped on Saboath morning at First Raptist church; in the afternoon at one of Congregational churches on the Green; in the evening I preached in Dr. Plates' polps; (First Raptist) for him; on Monday I recollected that this was where Mr. and Mrs. Beanett lived, with whom I'd a causual acquaintance; I inquired for their residence, and called about mid-day; the servant told me becter was in the office; I asked for foctor and Mrs. B. Flector came, received me very cortisity, expressed his regret that Mrs. R. was away from home, while me to see his garden, took me into 6, showed me it and its surroundings, stables, &c.; I timk be then wished to show me his house, and took me through most of the apartments; the fornitare was in part his placed, and sheets or something thrown over part of it; on our about leaving the chamber to go down, Dector said, "Here, Nr. G., I want to show you your room," pointing to a particular room, and said, "Mr. G., I want you to come to New Haven; there is no pleasanter place to spend your sommer vacation, and my horse and carriage and Mrs. B. spent an evening at a sewing circle at her house, but I do not recollect her being there.

A Concer Room of Houses.—A block of houses is

a course of erection in Fifth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, that is exciting much public curiesity from the poculiarity of their construction. Its appearance is not unlike a fortress, with towers on the the outside that the block comprised eleven different habitations, nine of which are on the avenue and one on

THE LOTTERY TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK.

Policy Shops in New York-Description of the Dens, &c., &c.

The arrest and examination of the lottery managers, agents and runners, an account of which has been among the venders throughout the city during the past week, and most of the policy shops in the city have been closed, fearing a descent on their places by the Judge Russell there was a very large attendance of the lettery fraternity-Benjamin Wood, one of the managers of the Sparta Academy lettery, being present—all appro-

police have ever made connected with lotteries, they having arrested are, without a doubt, the prime movers in this bination of over a million of figures, was secured. This will be a great loss to the managers, as it will take weeks to

an agency again in this city.

Though the principal agent of this lottery was arrested about six months ago and fined for the offence, it had not the effect of putting a stop to the business. The headbusiness was re-established and went on in full blast until ago one of the employes of Swan & Co. became dissatis-fied with his business arrangements with the concern, which resulted in their arrest.

The manner in which lotteries are drawn is not always broken up, it was seldom the managers allowed the drawing to be open to the public; but the legal lotteries guarantee to the purchaser the privilege of witnessing the drawing if desired. The Maryland State Lottery, which is considered the most substantial lottery in the country, and which is carried on under a legal charter, conducts it, drawing in a very simple manner, and it is always attended by a large number of persons. The drawing is generally carried on in a large room, called the "Exchange." There are two drawings a day-one at 11½ A. M. and the other at 4½ P. M. One portion of the room is divided off by a railing Within the enclosure the drawing is conducted by the managers. Directly in the centre of the enclosure is the glass wheel, which is about nine feet incremmerce, and eight inches wide, made of very heavy French plate. Near the wheel the commissioner, who is elected by the people, consides the drawing as required by the charter. The tickets are formed by the different combinations (any three numbers, viz. 1, 4, 10; 2, 5, 11, &c) that the number from 1 to 75, or 1 to 78 inclusive will admit of. The 75 numbers are printed in packages of 25 tickets, three numbers being on a ticket—no two tickets having the same combinations in the whole scheme of the lottery. On the day of the drawing, these 15 or 75 numbers (as the scheme may specify), printed on separate pieces of paper, are encicled it small tin tubes about two inches long by haif an inch in diameter, and then placed in the wheel; then as many numbers, generally from ten to sixteen, as are required for the decision of the prices in the lottery are drawn out at random. A boy being blindfolded with a manifest in the littery are drawn out at random. A boy being blindfolded with a scheme of 25,000 blickets, numbers are placed in the wheel, it as a turned around several times to mix the numbers information prizes. Numbers from 1 to 25,000 are provided to make public and scheme of 25,000 blickets, numbers from 1 to 25,000, there are 1,120 prizes; being

During each drawing a clerk is statemed near the commissioner, with a record of all the combinations of numbers, and as soon as they are announced, he turns to the like numbers on record, and tells in a moment if a prize has been sold, and if so, by whom, in what city or town, and to what amount. The tickets are what are called a whole, half and quarter, the following being a description of a whole ticket of the Grand Consolidated Lottery.

Whole [152] 10 31 This ticket will entitle the boffer to such peize as may be drawn to its number, to be demanded within twelve months after drawing, subject to a deduction of of freen per cent, payable immediately after the drawing. Decided by the Maryland State Lottery, Baltimore, Maryland, April 20, 1858. R. FRANCE & CO.

some public institution. For instance, a party desiring to certablish an academy, and the town in which it is to be located being unable to raise the funds, a lot tery is established and takets soid, the proceeds to form certain prizes, a deduction of fifteen per cent being retained on all prizes from the winner, to be paid into the fund for the establishment of the academy, or whatever it may be. Where it recovered that \$12,000 should be raised to carry on the project. After the lottery has been tarted a certain number of takets are issued, a scheme for instance, to be drawn every three months. The receipts for each quarter being \$25,000, about \$20,000 is soint \$20,000 in the necessary exposes mourred in carrying on the beaness. When the drawings are made fifteen per cent is then deducted from the prizes, and the remainder kept to pay the necessary exposes mourred in carrying on the beaness. When the drawings are made, fifteen per cent is then deducted from the prizes mency, which realizes \$5,000 on the quarterity drawing and \$12,000 in one year. In this way, if carried out as shown above, and reliable men appointed to carry on the lottery, it would be a fair investment, but as hondreds were found ready to purchase tackets, the lotteries soon changed hands, and others were established to carry on the lottery, it would be a fair investment, but as hondreds were found ready to purchase tackets, but as hondreds were found ready to purchase tackets, but as hondreds were found ready to purchase tackets, but as hondreds were found ready to purchase tackets, but as hondreds were found ready to purchase tackets, but as hondreds were found ready to purchase tackets, but as hondreds were found ready to purchase tackets, but as hondreds were found ready to purchase tackets, but as hondreds were found ready to purchase tackets, but as hondreds were found to the following is the copy of on set authorizing the raising of \$4,000 for the benefit of a certain academy in the State of Georgia.—

Set a contain recover the supposi

tees of salt Academy for the use and benefit thereof
Assented to Bee. 23, 1826.

The expense of conducting the lottery business on a
large scale is romense, a capitar of nearly two hundred
thousand others being required. The expense of printing,
clerks, agents, together with that of telegraphing and postage, will amount in a year to nearly the above sum. As
one of the Southern botteries over twenty printers are kept
constantly at work printing schemes, tickets, &c., six girls
are continually engaged in cutting tickets and doing them
up in packages. As a general thing, schemes are printed
a year ahead, and are kept in iron safes, so that they can
not be destroyed by fre. The number of agents employed throughout the States is very large. There is briefly
a town but what has some person employed in it seeling
iottery tickets. The following is a certificate which each
agent receives.—

agent receives.—

MANAGERS' OFFICE, MARYLAND STATE LOTTERES.
is a regular licensed vender for the sale of tickets in
the Maryland State lotteries. Persons at a distance who order
from him may rely on receiving mone but the managers' tickets and certificates bearing their signature.

R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.

tross him may rely on receiving none but the managers' they et a and certificates bearing their signature.

At the institution a number of girls are also employed in directing letters with schemes enclosed. The postage on the same would make quite a little fortune in the course of a year or two. Directories of every city, town and virilage throughout the United States are precured by the managers, and from these the names of parties are ascertained, and circulars of the schemes and drawings, giving a list of the prizes, are mailed to thousands. The result is, that out of every hundred at least one eighth are induced to try their luck, and accordingly remit their meaney for tickets. Should fifty thousand circulars be sentabroad, and each ticket be valued at one dollar, the probability is that from that number five thousand persons would remit for a chance, making the receipts on the above number of circulars distributed, \$5,000. Should there be but one scheme a week, at the above ratio the moone would amount to \$200,000 per year. Deducting the amount which, the managers claim, it requires to carry on the business (\$200,000), and they have a profit of \$60,000 over and above all expenses. There are two drawings a day, which cannot fail to make the cash receipts on textess \$1,000 per day, at the very lowest figure—and with the Havana lottery drawings on Saturdays, making in all seven drawings a week—the receipts amount to full \$7,000 a week and \$364,000 a year.

The result of each drawing takes place, they are sent to the telegraph office, and forwarded to various agents, but mistend of sending the numbers, they telegraph words and figures. At the other end of the line boys are always in waiting at the hour the drawings are expected. As soon as received they are transferred to the regular numbers and printed, and within twenty minutes after their receipt in this city a slip can be found in each policy shoo. A regular pet of boys, called "runners," take them as soon as printed and circulate them among the venders, f

From the reports made by Sergeant Croft, there are between four and five hundred policy shops in this city, tains have never been known to interfere or try to break and leading politicians in the wards. They have no

fear of the police in the wards, as they have secured their friendship in most instances, by adding them politically; and therefore in return they are permitted to go on unmolested, only fearing interruption from the Mayor and h is squad.

There are three classes of policy shops in this cuty, the first being patronized by merchants, dry goods clerks and hotel men. These establishments are nearly all located on Broadway, and are found in the rear of cortain exchange offices. At one of these places over \$5,000 in money is daily exposed in the window, and hundreds who pass by are led to suppose that the business conducted within is that of money brokers, yet in reality their principal business is that of vending policies and lottery tickets. Though these places are very sectuded, there are many who cannot be induced to visit them, though they have a great appetite for playing. For their accommodation an office has been opened on the second floor of a large building near Worth street, where a thriving trade is carried on. Those who visit the above place seldom invest iess than one dollar, and sometimes run as high as fifty dollars, in hopes of winning a large amount.

The middling class of players are generally eartmen, laborers and mechanics. They are generally natured what might be called the second class policy shops, where seldem mency is exposed in the windows, but simply a shade or curtain, with the word

Exchange

painted on it in large letters. There are generally some of these places to be seen, owing to the face that the signs are sixwys hung out as conspicuous as possible, so as to attract the attention of players.

The third class of pokey shops are found mostly in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth wards. They are located in more hovels and ricketly done, and are patronized only by negroes, prostitutes and thieves. For a diagnose, old segar boxes are often placed in the wincows, and now and then an image of some sort or other, made of plaster, can be seen. To make the place as secluded as possible, and as if only occupied by some poor person, the doors and windows are covered with green bases or old curt in staff. In these shops the place as accided any amount, from one penny unwards. Of this class, a model is found in West Broadway. It is located in an old, rickettly building, and on entering a person of ordinary size is compelled to aloop, lest his bead might come in contact with the top of the slore. The place is not over twelve feet square, a partition running half way up to the ceiling, being erected about three four from the door. Belind this partition the players precure their stips. A little stove and one chair constitutes the ferniture, and a large blackboard adorgs the walls, upon which is chalked down the numbers of the different lotteries as they are brought in by the runner. A deek extends along the north side of the room, where sits the vender, and over his head langs a small sign with the following:—

The New Opposition Movement for 1860.

[From the Bichmond (Va.) Wug.]

THE LATE POLITICAL CONSULTATION IN WASHINGTON.

Westisfore, Dec. 19, 1853.

You have doubtless seen aundy newspaper accounts of a meeting of conservative gentlemen from all parts of the Union held in this city on the evening of the Union held in this city on the evening of the Union held in this city on the evening of the Union held in this city on the evening of the Union held in this city on the evening of the Union held in this city on the evening of the Union held in the thirty and new immogers of that metropous have represented that it was a meeting of the peculiar triends of Mr. Criticaden, and intended to advance the claims of that distinguished gentleman to a nomination for the Presidency. But I am authorized to say such was not the fact. The objects contemplated were far higher and nobler than the promotion of the political interests of any particular individual. It was an assemblage of gentlemen from all sections of the country, both in and out of officet for the purpose of mutint consultation said comparison of opinion as to the practicability of alloying anti-slavery agitation, restoring harmony to the country, and arresting the obvious tendency of a sectional contest in the next friendential election.

A number of Schaders and members of Congress were present, besides distinguished gentlemen who hold no official position. Thirden States were represented, and letters were there from leading gentlemen in half a dozen office is meeting.

It cannot be disguised that the two great parties which now capatro the political destines of the country are essentially sectional interests of the Union, and all their contests are restricted to the slavery issue. The demonrable of how capatro the political destines of the country are essentially sectional interests of the Union, and all their contests are restricted to the slavery issue. The demonrables of non-intervention, constantly calling on the federal government to intervene actively for t

apparently sectional aspect. The object is, not to have a candidate elected by Northern votes alons, but by the suffrages of the people of both sections. With an acceptable Scathern candidate it is believed we can carry some five or six Southern States, and thus induct our new President into office, as the representative of the national Union sentiment, which, in spite of the present unfavorable appearances, is known to possess a strong hold on the popular heart.

The minor of the opposition for the sake of the Union will be the battle cry. All feel that the mion of the States is an object dear to the affections of every patriot. All feel that amid the die of contending factions it has of late been left too much out of view.

Parties are the offspring of public sentiment. They are not the creatures of public men, but their creators. Now and then a great master spirit may arise, who can mould and guide public epinion, and stamp upon it the impress of his charact of. But these are rare cases. In ninety-nine cases out of one hundred these public men are the more representatives of the public opinion of the day, and are borne into power on the bosom of its swelling ways.

PEPARTURES.

For Norfolk, de., in the steamship Respect.

Winpple, W C Wright, D S French, G M Munn, Miss E W 7
denverken, E Ffich, lady and two children. Miss A E To
Miss M Way, Miss N Way, It Rogers, I. Schiller, H J Go
Mr Whitiaker, Mr Child, O Butters, G W Senth, A B Royne
M Rowe, John George, A beer Palmer and Est, C C Blai
Miss H Tiller, W H Paul—and S in the steerage.